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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN CYPRUS

(For the period 1 June 1991-30 November 1991)

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
INTRODUCTION		1	2
I.	MANDATE AND COMPOSITION OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS	2 - 4	2
II.	RELATIONS WITH THE PARTIES	5 - 6	4
III.	FUNCTIONS OF THE FORCE	7 - 32	4
	A. MAINTENANCE OF THE CEASE-FIRE AND THE STATUS QUO	7 - 20	4
	B. RESTORATION OF NORMAL CONDITIONS AND HUMANITARIAN FUNCTIONS	21 - 32	6
IV.	COMMITTEE OF MISSING PERSONS	33	8
V.	FINANCIAL ASPECTS	34 - 36	8
VI.	GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL	37	10
VII.	OBSERVATIONS	38 - 45	10
Map.	Deployment of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, November 1991		12

INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments from 1 June to 30 November 1991 and brings up to date the record of activities of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and the Secretary-General's mission of good offices pursuant to Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and subsequent Council resolutions concerning Cyprus. In its resolution 697 (1991) of 14 June 1991, the Security Council called upon all the parties concerned to continue to cooperate with UNFICYP on the basis of the present mandate. It also requested the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution by 30 November 1991.

I. MANDATE AND COMPOSITION OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

2. The function of UNFICYP was originally defined by the Security Council in its resolution 186 (1964) in the following terms:

> "In the interest of preserving international peace and security, to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions."

That mandate, which was conceived in the context of the confrontation between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities in 1964, has been repeatedly reaffirmed by the Council, most recently in its resolution 697 (1991). In connection with the events that have occurred since 15 July 1974, the Council has adopted a number of resolutions, some of which have affected the functioning of UNFICYP and, in some cases, have required the Force to perform certain additional or modified functions relating, in particular, to the maintenance of the cease-fire (see S/14275, para. 7, and footnote 37).

3. The table below shows the establishment of UNFICYP as at 30 November 1991:

	Military personnel		
Austria	HQ UNFICYP	12	
	Infantry Battalion UNAB	388	
	Military Police Company	10	410
Canada	HQ UNFICYP	7	
	HQ CANCON	5	
	The Second Battalion The Royal Canadian Regiment	538	
	Signal Squadron	14	
	Military Police Company	11	575
Denmark	HQ UNFICYP	5	
	Infantry Battalion, DANCON 56	323	
	Military Police Company	13	341
Finland	HQ UNFICYP	4	
	Military Police Company	3	7
Ireland	HQ UNFICYP	6	
	Military Police Company	2	8
Sweden	HQ UNFICYP	4	
	Military Police Company	3	7
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	HQ UNFICYP	19	
	HQ BRITCON	6	
	Force Scout Car Squadron, A Squadron, 13th/18th Royal Hussars (Queen Mary's Own)	109	
	4th Royal Tank Regiment	339	
	UNFICYP Support Regiment	45	
	Engineer Detachment	8	
	Signal Squadron	53	
	Army Aviation Flight	18	
	Transport Squadron	103	
	Medical Centre	5	
	Ordnance Detachment	11	
	Workshops	30	
	Military Police Company	9	755
			2 103
	Civilian police		
Australia		20	
Sweden		18	38
Total UNFICYP			2 141

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4. Mr. Oscar Camilión continued as my Special Representative in Cyprus. The Force remained under the command of Major-General Clive Milner.

II. RELATIONS WITH THE PARTIES

5. UNFICYP maintained close liaison and cooperation at all levels with the two sides in order to carry out its tasks effectively. The Force had freedom of movement in the southern part of the island, except for restricted military installations. Regarding movement in the north of the island, the guidelines established in 1983 (see S/15812, para. 14) continued to be applied, except for occasional difficulties experienced by UNFICYP. Long-standing efforts to increase UNFICYP's freedom of movement in the northern part of the island have remained unsuccessful.

6. On a few occasions, both sides stopped UNFICYP vehicles and personnel when they were crossing the cease-fire line into the United Nations buffer zone. In addition, UNFICYP patrols continued to encounter interference from troops of both sides when operating in areas of the buffer zone that are sensitive or not frequently patrolled. In particular, the Turkish Forces continued to protest when UNFICYP patrolled closer than 200 metres to their cease-fire line. In some cases UNFICYP movement was restricted in these areas and weapons were pointed at its personnel. UNFICYP continued to protest to the authorities of both sides, reiterating its right to complete access to and freedom of movement in all parts of the buffer zone.

III. FUNCTIONS OF THE FORCE

A. Maintenance of the cease-fire and the status quo

7. The cease-fire lines extend approximately 180 kilometres from the Kokkina enclave and Kato Pyrgos on the north-west coast to the east coast south of Famagusta in the area of Dherinia. The area between the lines is known as the United Nations buffer zone. Its width varies from 20 metres to 7 kilometres, and it covers about 3 per cent of the island, including some of the most valuable agricultural land.

8. UNFICYP keeps the United Nations buffer zone under constant surveillance through a system of 150 observation posts, 51 of which are permanently manned. Mobile and standing patrols are also employed, especially in sensitive areas. High-powered binoculars and night-vision devices are used to monitor the cease-fire lines on a continuous basis.

9. The UNFICYP patrol track runs the length of the United Nations buffer zone and is essential to the ability of the Force to monitor the cease-fire lines, supervise civilian activities in the buffer zone, resupply observation posts and react promptly to incidents. British engineers maintain these tracks in a workable condition but with considerable effort and difficulty.

10. The project to clear mines in certain parts of the buffer zone (see S/21981, para. 12, and S/22665, para. 11), where members of UNFICYP as well as civilians are at risk, had to be cancelled because of objections raised by the Turkish Forces.

11. During the period under review UNFICYP agreed to permit the National Guard to clear mines from an area in the buffer zone, on the understanding that the land would be designated for farming. However, in August 1991, despite strong protests from UNFICYP, the National Guard re-laid the minefield. The Government of Cyprus has now agreed to remove the mines.

12. The number of cease-fire violations remained at a low level and both sides showed considerable restraint and discipline. There were only two incidents, one by each side, where deliberate shots were fired. Both sides subsequently apologized and informed UNFICYP that disciplinary action was being taken against those responsible for the incidents.

13. The 1989 agreement concerning the unmanning of certain positions in Nicosia continued to hold, with only a few minor violations by both sides. UNFICYP continues its efforts to extend the agreement to other areas in and adjacent to Nicosia, particularly in areas where the troops of both sides remain in close proximity to each other.

14. There were 11 overflights of the United Nations buffer zone by Turkish Forces aircraft and 14 by National Guard aircraft. In addition, there were 5 overflights from the north and 14 from the south by civilian aircraft. Civilian or military aircraft of other countries accounted for one other overflight.

15. The National Guard programme of construction at its defensive positions all along its cease-fire line continued, although to a lesser degree, and remained a contentious issue which at times caused an increase in tension. The Turkish Forces continued to call for the work to be stopped. UNFICYP expressed reservations about some of the construction and complained about the National Guard's failure to advise it beforehand of upcoming work. The National Guard maintained that the works were in the area under its control and in no way violated the status quo.

16. There were no significant incidents in the fenced area of Varosha. However, UNFICYP's freedom of movement within the area continued to be restricted by the Turkish Cypriot Security Forces. As I have reported to the Security Council before, the United Nations considers the Government of Turkey responsible for maintaining the status quo in the fenced area of Varosha (S/18880, para. 28). This position has been reiterated to the the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot authorities on numerous occasions.

17. Near Kokkina and Famagusta, UNFICYP has defined a maritime security line restricting, for reasons of safety, the movement of boats in the seaward extension of the buffer zone. There were again violations of the security line by Greek Cypriot tourist and fishing boats and UNFICYP protested these to

the Government of Cyprus and the Cyprus police. UNFICYP also recommended to both sides that they warn fishermen and tourists of the danger involved and advise them of the location of the buffer zone and its seaward extension.

18. Once again, unauthorized hunting by Greek Cypriots in the buffer zone caused safety and security problems for UNFICYP. UNFICYP continued its efforts to work out a practical arrangement with the Cyprus Government authorities to solve this problem.

19. Both sides again conveyed to me their concern about the strength of the military forces on the other side. In this connection, I wish to recall my reports of 2 December 1986 (S/18491, para. 22) and of 29 May 1987 (S/18880, paras. 21-23). I remain very concerned about the strength and development of the military forces on both sides. This situation creates tension and increases the risk of serious incidents.

20. The Government of Cyprus complained again to the United Nations about the reported destruction of the Cypriot cultural heritage in the northern part of the island. On my instruction, UNFICYP raised this question with the Turkish Cypriot authorities. During the reporting period, complaints were also made that Turkish Cypriots were using the Apostolos Andreas Monastery in the Karpas for non-religious purposes. UNFICYP's investigation proved these allegations to be unfounded.

B. Restoration of normal conditions and humanitarian functions

21. As part of its efforts to promote a return to normal conditions, UNFICYP continued to facilitate economic and other civilian activities in the areas between and adjacent to the cease-fire lines. In particular, UNFICYP continued to encourage farming and small commercial activities in the buffer zone.

22. UNFICYP continued to assist both communities in regard to the supply of electricity and water from one part of the island to the other. As a result of cooperation between the two authorities, electric power disruptions were kept to a minimum.

23. Water supplies on the island remained at critically low levels; water restrictions therefore remained in effect across the island. Because of the water shortages, UNFICYP continued to monitor progress on dam projects on both sides of the buffer zone. Working through UNFICYP, water officials of both sides ensured the fair distribution of this valuable natural resource. However, major problems of mutual concern remained. In order to ensure a long term and coordinated approach to this serious island-wide issue, UNFICYP offered to sponsor inter-communal water board meetings and strongly encouraged those responsible to participate in them.

24. The number of Greek Cypriots living in the northern part of the island is now 564, of whom 560 live in the Karpas peninsula and the remaining 4 live in

Kyrenia. UNFICYP continued to discharge humanitarian functions for these Greek Cypriots and in this regard delivered to them 353 tons of foodstuffs and other supplies provided by the Cyprus Government and the Cyprus Red Cross. UNFICYP continued to carry out the arrangements for the delivery of mail and Red Cross messages across the cease-fire lines. It also delivered social welfare and pension benefits to Greek Cypriots living in the northern part of Cyprus.

25. UNFICYP personnel interviewed, in private, Greek Cypriots who had applied for permanent transfer to the southern part of the island in order to verify that the transfer was voluntary. Seven such permanent transfers took place during the reporting period. In the same period UNFICYP also facilitated 510 visits by Greek Cypriots from the Karpas area to the southern part of the island.

26. UNFICYP continued its periodic visits to the Turkish Cypriots living in the southern part of the island. During these visits, UNFICYP enjoyed unrestricted freedom of action which helped members of the Turkish Cypriot community to maintain contact with their relatives in the north. UNFICYP arranged 20 family reunions involving 98 persons at the Ledra Palace Hotel, and continued to distribute pension benefits to Turkish Cypriots living in the northern part of the island who were formerly employed by the Government of Cyprus.

27. The number of Maronites living in the northern part of the island is now 258. UNFICYP continued to assist in arranging contact between Maronites living on the island. UNFICYP also delivered to them approximately 156 tons of foodstuffs and other supplies provided by the Cyprus Government.

28. UNFICYP continued to provide frequent emergency medical services, including medical evacuation, to civilian members of both communities. When the need arose, UNFICYP escorted Turkish Cypriots to hospitals in the south and regularly delivered medicines to the Turkish Cypriot community.

29. UNFICYP continued its efforts to facilitate relations between the communities in the mixed village of Pyla located in the buffer zone. Pressure by the authorities on both sides greatly contributed to the turning of routine issues into difficult problems which, in turn, occasionally increased the tensions between the communities. The Cyprus police control point on the Larnaca-Pyla road outside the buffer zone continued to block trade and tourism, severely disrupting the economic life of the village. UNFICYP has on a number of occasions requested that this obstacle be removed.

30. The Turkish Cypriot project to install telephones in the homes of the Turkish Cypriot villagers in Pyla has been temporarily suspended. UNFICYP will continue its efforts for the effective and timely resolution of this humanitarian issue.

31. The minaret on the mosque in the village of Pyla was completed. Despite a Turkish Cypriot agreement to confine the height to 18 metres it was built to

the original specifications of 24 metres. UNFICYP protested this breach of agreement, but both communities have accepted the situation.

32. UNFICYP cooperated with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), as coordinator of United Nations humanitarian assistance to needy displaced persons in Cyprus. UNHCR supported bicommunal projects such as sewage, medical care and rehabilitation of the handicapped, emergency medical care and environmental matters. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) continued its activities in the framework of the Nicosia Master Plan and pursued projects with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

IV. COMMITTEE ON MISSING PERSONS

33. During the period under review, the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus held five sessions (fifty-second to fifty-sixth), consisting of 18 meetings, of which 12 were attended by the three members of the Committee and their assistants and 6 were attended solely by the three members. The Committee continued its discussions on reports by both sides and on its investigations in the field. A number of new cases were also submitted to the Committee. At the outset of its fifty-fourth session, on 4 September, the Committee issued a communiqué in which it addressed, inter alia, the delicate problem of informing the interested families when its investigations brought to light information about individual missing persons.

V. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

34. The cost to the United Nations of maintaining UNFICYP for a further period of six months beyond 15 December 1991, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of the Force and assuming continuation of its existing strength and responsibilities, is estimated at $15.4 million, as detailed below:

UNFICYP cost estimate by major category of expense

(In thousands of United States dollars)

I.	Operational costs incurred by the United Nations	
	Movement of contingents	290
	Operational expenses	1 722
	Premises (maintenance, utilities, etc.)	742
	Rations	965
	Non-military personnel, salaries, travel, etc.	3 231
	Death and disability	100
	Miscellaneous and contingencies	250
	Total I	7 300
II.	Reimbursement of extra costs of Governments providing contingents	
	Pay, allowances and transport	7 400
	Contingent-owned equipment	700
	Total II	8 100
	Grand total (I and II)	15 400

35. The estimate does not reflect the full cost of the operation. It excludes, in particular, the regular costs that would be incurred by troop contributors if their contingents were serving at home (i.e., regular pay and allowances and normal expenses for matériel), as well as such extra costs as they have agreed to absorb.

36. That part of the financing of the cost of the Force that is borne by the Organization is dependent entirely on voluntary contributions from Governments. In this regard, Member States have contributed only $3.4 million against anticipated expenditures of some $15.4 million for the mandate period that is about to end. As these contributions have never been sufficient to meet the cost of the Force, the reimbursement claims from the troop-contributing countries have been met only up to June 1981. Unless additional contributions are received, the accumulated deficit in the UNFICYP Special Account is expected to be approximately $186.1 million for the periods from the inception of the Force to the end of the current mandate period.

VI. GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

37. In my report of 8 October 1991 (S/23121), I reported to the Security Council on my mission of good offices. On 11 October, the Council adopted resolution 716 (1991).

VII. OBSERVATIONS

38. During the past six months, UNFICYP continued to perform its important functions in an exemplary manner, often under difficult circumstances.

39. I regret that the political climate on the island has not improved to the point where UNFICYP's initiatives to promote a return to normal conditions could progress unimpeded. The cancellation of the demining project in the buffer zone (para. 11 above) is a case in point. I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the Government of Canada for its willingness to contribute both human and material resources to this project. The Government of Cyprus' offer of a significant financial contribution is also gratefully acknowledged.

40. It is my view that the two communities could make better use of UNFICYP's ability to promote and facilitate greater contact between them. This useful function flows from the Force's mandate to promote a return to normal conditions on the island and will receive more emphasis in the future.

41. On my instructions, the authorities on both sides in Cyprus have been made aware of my concerns about the situation in Pyla and my view that the bicommunal nature of the village demands special cooperation and understanding by both sides. It is of fundamental importance that the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot village Mukhtars be allowed to work together without outside interference so that they can exercise the full range of their responsibilities in village affairs. I therefore appeal to both sides to refrain from interfering in local activities in Pyla. UNFICYP will continue to fulfil its mandate to restore normal conditions by providing all possible assistance to effective cooperation between the two Mukhtars. UNFICYP will exercise more actively its responsibility for resolving contested issues in the village by facilitating practical solutions based on strictly humanitarian criteria.

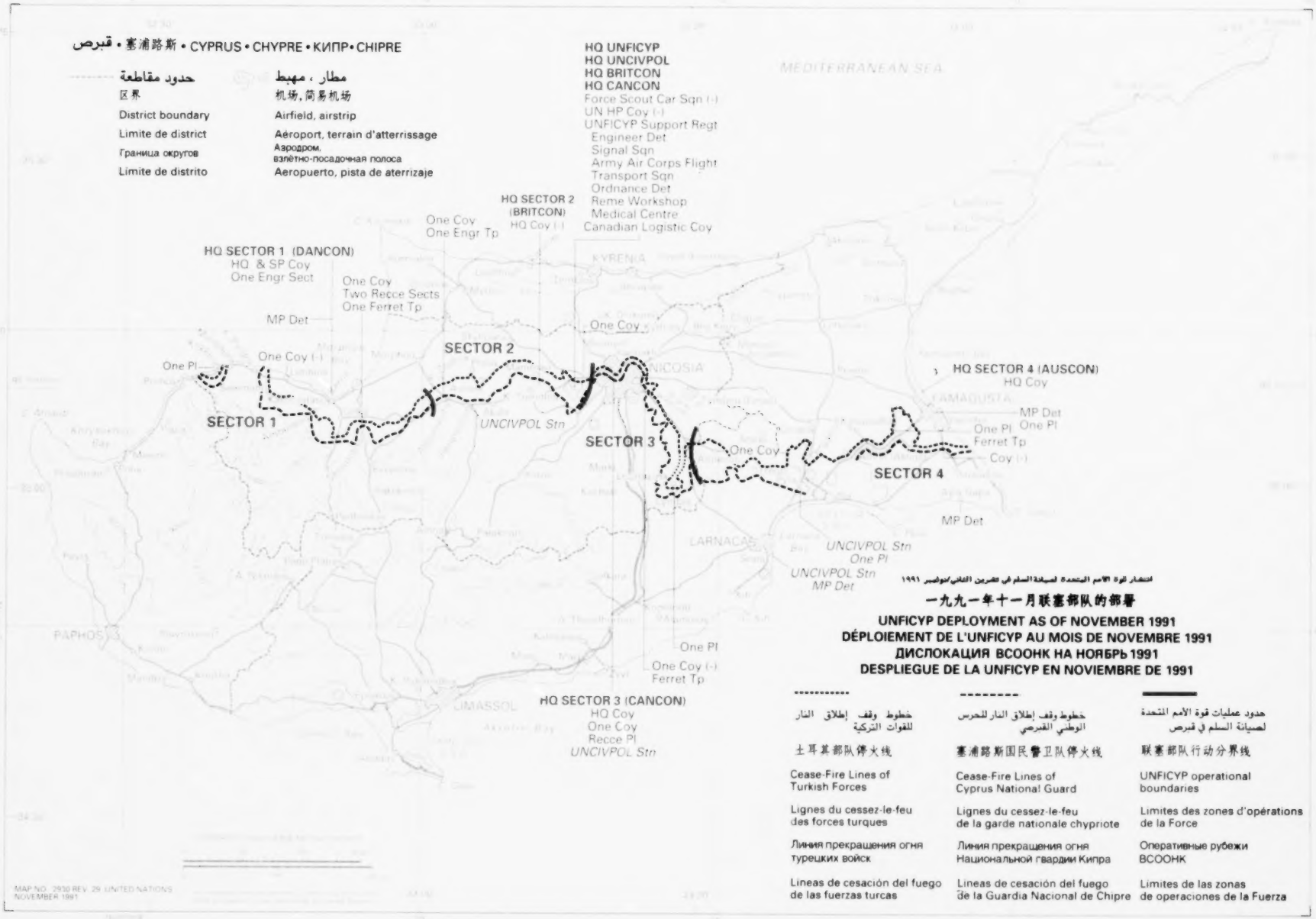
42. In the prevailing circumstances, I have no doubt that the continued presence of the Force in the island remains indispensable to achieve the objectives set by the Security Council. I therefore recommend to the Council that it extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further six-month period. In accordance with established practice, I have undertaken consultations on this matter with the parties concerned and I will report to the Council on these consultations as soon as they have been completed.

43. In making this recommendation, I must again stress that UNFICYP is facing a chronic and ever-deepening financial crisis, which imposes a most unfair

burden on the troop-contributing countries. I fully share their Governments' concern at this situation. In my report of 15 October 1991 (S/23144) on the financing of UNFICYP, I have formally reiterated my belief that the best way to finance UNFICYP on a more equitable basis would be for the United Nations share of the costs of the Force to be financed from assessed contributions. Following the adoption of Security Council resolution 682 (1990) of 21 December 1990, the Secretariat has cooperated actively with the Security Council in its deliberations on this issue and identified a new method of defining and rationalizing extra and extraordinary costs. Should the Council decide to move the Force to assessed contributions, the Governments concerned have agreed to reduce their claims by some 29 per cent. It is my hope that the Council will seize this opportunity to place UNFICYP on a sound and secure financial footing.

44. I take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation to the Governments contributing troops and civilian police to UNFICYP for the steadfast support that they have continued to give this important peace-keeping operation of the United Nations. I also wish to express my gratitude to the Governments that have contributed towards the financing of the Force.

45. In conclusion, I wish to pay tribute to my Special Representative, Mr. Oscar Camilión, to the Force Commander, Major General Clive Milner, and to the military and civilian personnel of UNFICYP who have continued to discharge with efficiency and dedication the important and difficult responsibilities entrusted to them by the Security Council.


قبرص • 塞浦路斯 • CYPRUS • CHYPRE • КИПР • CHIPRE
حدود مقاطعة
区界
District boundary
Limite de district
Граница округов
Limite de distrito
مطار ، مهبط
机场, 简易机场
Airfield, airstrip
Aéroport, terrain d'atterrissage
Аэродром, взлётно-посадочная полоса
Aeropuerto, pista de aterrizaje
HQ UNFICYP
HQ UNCIVPOL
HQ BRITCON
HQ CANCON
Force Scout Car Sqn (-)
UN HP Coy (-)
UNFICYP Support Regt
Engineer Det
Signal Sqn
Army Air Corps Flight
Transport Sqn
Ordnance Det
Reme Workshop
Medical Centre
Canadian Logistic Coy
HQ SECTOR 2 (BRITCON)
HQ Coy (-)
One Coy
One Engr Tp
HQ SECTOR 1 (DANCON)
HQ & SP Coy
One Engr Sect
One Coy
Two Recce Sects
One Ferret Tp
MP Det
One Coy
SECTOR 2
One Pl
One Coy (-)
SECTOR 1
UNCIVPOL Stn
SECTOR 3
One Coy
HQ SECTOR 4 (AUSCON)
HQ Coy
MP Det
One Pl
One Pl
Ferret Tp
Coy (-)
SECTOR 4
MP Det
UNCIVPOL Stn
One Pl
UNCIVPOL Stn
MP Det
One Pl
One Coy (-)
Ferret Tp
HQ SECTOR 3 (CANCON)
HQ Coy
One Coy
Recce Pl
UNCIVPOL Stn
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
KYRENIA
NICOSIA
FAMAGUSTA
LARNACA
PAPHOS
LIMASSOL
انتشار قوة الأمم المتحدة لصيانة السلم في تشرين الثاني/نوفمبر ١٩٩١
一九九一年十一月联塞部队的部署
UNFICYP DEPLOYMENT AS OF NOVEMBER 1991
DÉPLOIEMENT DE L'UNFICYP AU MOIS DE NOVEMBRE 1991
ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ ВСООНК НА НОЯБРЬ 1991
DESPLIEGUE DE LA UNFICYP EN NOVIEMBRE DE 1991
خطوط وقف إطلاق النار للقوات التركية
土耳其部队停火线
Cease-Fire Lines of Turkish Forces
Lignes du cessez-le-feu des forces turques
Линия прекращения огня турецких войск
Lineas de cesación del fuego de las fuerzas turcas
خطوط وقف إطلاق النار للحرس الوطني القبرصي
塞浦路斯国民警卫队停火线
Cease-Fire Lines of Cyprus National Guard
Lignes du cessez-le-feu de la garde nationale chypriote
Линия прекращения огня Национальной гвардии Кипра
Lineas de cesación del fuego de la Guardia Nacional de Chipre
حدود عمليات قوة الأمم المتحدة لصيانة السلم في قبرص
联塞部队行动分界线
UNFICYP operational boundaries
Limites des zones d'opérations de la Force
Оперативные рубежи ВСООНК
Limites de las zonas de operaciones de la Fuerza
MAP NO. 2930 REV. 29 UNITED NATIONS
NOVEMBER 1991